The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

The Rebels Defeated in their Flight by Gens. Hurlbut and Ord.

Another Battle of Seven Hours' Duration.

The Rebels Driven Back Again Toward Corinth.

They Are Again Assailed by Rosecrans and Completely Routed.

Rebellion Thrown Away in Vain Efforts.

A VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Schofield Whips 15,000 Rebels at Newtonia.

The Advantage Followed Up.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Dispatches received at headquarters bring intelligence to the effect that on Saturday morning Gen. Somerset advanced upon the rebels at Newtonia, a small town about fifty-four miles south of Springfield, and after a two hours' engagement the rebels broke and fled in all directions. The force of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 men. Our loss is trifling.

Dispatches intercepted after the fight acquainted Gen. Rosecrans of the intention of the enemy to concentrate their whole force at a point twelve miles distant from Newtonia, to which point he was pushing rapidly with the expectation of renewing the battle on Sunday.

No further particulars have been received.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

A Stricter Code of Regulations Established by Gen. Viele.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 6, 1862.

No more passes or permits will be issued to take supplies into the country, except a certificate from the Clerk of the Market, that the persons applying for the permit actually brought supplies to town. Supplies will only be allowed for the family use of those who take them.

The pickets and sentinels will be instructed not to allow any person or vehicle to pass out of the lines, with the exception of market carts or wagons, each containing but one person.

Physicians will be allowed to pass on the same conditions as heretofore.

No person or vehicle, unless for market purposes, will come into the lines, with this exception, that should the persons have come from a distance, having no knowledge of this order, they will be allowed to pass in, and their names and residences reported at the headquarters, where instructions will be given as to allowing them to return to their homes.

A picket will be placed at the Marine Hospital immediately, and no boat allowed to land there with or without a pass.

No boats except lighters with wood or supplies, will be allowed to pass the draw-bridge, going up or down.

Until further orders the daily passenger boat will not return to Fortress Monroe, and no passes will be given to go there by other Government vessels, except return passes of to officers on duty or with leave from Suffolk. The ferry to Portsmouth will run every half hour only during the day, unless a more frequent one shall be required for military purposes.

These orders will continue in force until a more general good faith is exhibited toward the Government. Unless the attempts to violate the military laws necessarily established here shall be discountenanced and suppressed by the citizens themselves, they must blame themselves alone for the consequences.

All persons are solemnly warned against attempting to pass the lines, for any purpose whatever, without authority. Ignorance of military law, in this respect, will not hereafter be accepted as an excuse for its violation. By order of

Brig.-Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE, Military Governor.

The Eleventh Ward Homicide.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The inquest in the case of the Eleventh Ward homicide, was continued last evening at the Eleventh Precinct Station House, before Coroner Wilmot. WILLIAM HAMM SIMPSON (colored) was examined at some length, his evidence being corroborative of that published in the Times of yesterday. He stated that the parties under arrest were in the habit of carrying knives, and identified a murderous looking weapon, which, he knew, was carried by CLOWSON. The knife had a blade twelve inches in length, and two inches in width.

SIMPSON SAWYER, a detective policeman of the Eleventh Precinct, who was on hand three minutes after the alarm was given, stated that he arrested SMEARICK REID, (the party accused of murdering DONNELLY,) and that REID admitted there had been trouble, and that he struck deceased in the breast, though not with a knife.

Dr. BEACH gave his evidence relative to the post-mortem held on the body of deceased, and stating that death was the result of a stab made by some sharp instrument.

Mrs. DONNELLY, wife of deceased, was in the room a few moments during the inquest, but left soon after the proceedings opened. About one hundred citizens of the Ward were also present.

After an hour's deliberation, the jury returned the following

VERDICT:

That deceased came to his death with a knife in the hands of SMEARICK REID, on the 5th of October.

REID was examined, and in reply to questions, said he was 24 years of age, was a cartman by occupation, and not guilty of the crime. He was remanded to the Tombs by Coroner WILMOT.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

An Entire Wagon Train, with Supplies of all kinds, Secured.

Pursuit of a Body of Rebels up the Great Cacapon River.

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The American has received the following special dispatch from Cumberland:

Imboden's entire wagon train, containing supplies of all kinds, two pieces of artillery, 100 small arms, and 50 prisoners were captured, and Col. McReynolds is in pursuit of him up the Great Cacapon River.

[NOTE.—IMBODEN is a noted rebel artillery officer.]

AN IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 7.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 163.—The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to General Orders, No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24, 1862, publishing to the army the President's Proclamation of Sept. 22. A proclamation of such grave moment to the nation officially communicated to the army affords to the General commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command the relations borne by all persons in the military service of the United States toward the civil authorities of the Government. The constitution confides to the civil authorities legislative, judicial and executive, the power and duty of making, expounding and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our Republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon which, and the objects for which armies shall be employed in suppressing the rebellion must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of the National affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation. Discussion by officers and the soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government, when carried to all beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of troops by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and constant support of the authority of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls. In thus calling the attention of this army to that true relation between the soldiers and the Government the General Commanding merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable during the recess to guard the armies of the Republic, and in so doing he will feel sure that every right-minded person is casting any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct which has been so fully illustrated upon so many battle-fields. In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will of course be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct toward the defenceless. By command of

Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.

JAMES A. HARDIE, Lieut.-Col. and Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. A. G.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Reconnoissance to Charlestown on Monday—The Rebels Found there in Considerable Force—Evidences that the Bulk of the Rebel Army is Moving Southward—The Loyalty of Martinsburgh, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

An important reconnoitering force, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, (Regular,) and two batteries, are just starting out for Charleston, with the design of ascertaining definitely how many rebs occupy this place. A previous reconnoissance waked up a rebel battery in the vicinity, which will be engaged by our guns to-day. Owing to the watchfulness of the Confederates, whose numerous pickets are constantly on the alert, our scouts and spies have found it almost impossible to penetrate their lines, still we are enabled to determine their movements to some extent from other sources.

I learn from the servant of Dr. FRANCISCO, Eighth New-York Cavalry, who escaped last week, that *a considerable body of them have moved Southward.* This negro, whose statements can be relied upon, was seized at the time of the taking of Harper's Ferry, hurried off with the contrabands, and made driver of a Quartermaster's wagon. On the first day (Monday, he, among others, was employed in conveying *the captured muskets to a short distance beyond* Charleston, where they were deposited in barns, and corn-cribs, and afterward taken on to Winchester. On Wednesday they returned to Harper's Ferry for ammunition, which they conveyed to Winchester, which was full of sick and wounded soldiers. Thursday they drove down to ISAAC COUNSE's, on the Shenandoah River, and secured several loads of corn, which were taken to Martinsburgh. They remained at Martinsburgh until Saturday. When reaching Charleston, on route for Winchester, word came that McCLELLAN's forces were upon them, and only half hour was given the soldiers and citizens to pack up and be off. This was on the Saturday succeeding the battle of Antietam, and shows what results might have been attained had we followed up the victorious of that day. On the following Saturday, Sept. 27, no enemy appearing, they were sent from Winchester to Martinsburgh with five loads of the captured guns, 400 to a load, for five hundred new recruits there from Staunton, and as many more who were expected in a few days. When in the vicinity of Bunker's Hill they were met by a courier who ordered them to turn about, as the army were moving back that way. They did so, and by the time they reached Charleston the rebel army overtook them and continued passing from an hour before sunset until 10 o'clock, the time at which he escaped. *He said full thirty thousand men and fifty cannon pass by, and they were still coming when he left.* He overheard one officer ask another, "Where are we going?" "Don't know, but we must hurry back, because they are leaving Richmond," was the reply.

That the rebels have withdrawn most of their forces from between Charleston and Martinsburgh is also shown by the result of the reconnoissance to the latter place last week, when no rebel infantry were to be seen. This being the case, we have reason to expect that McCLELLAN will cross the Potomac at Shepherdstown Dam No. 4 and Williamsport, and occupy Martinsburgh, Shepherdstown, and the surrounding country. Should he, however, send a superior force, under my loyalty or security, directly from this place to Charleston, I am confident his march will not impede all the forces above who are carrying on rebel expeditions and intercepting the citizens. They could not escape through Western Virginia or Maryland.

Several Union men, who had come away from Martinsburgh with our reconnoitering party, reached Williamsport while I was there. Among them was M. S. HAMMOND, one of the most influential and loyal citizens of the place, who was driven away because of his Union sentiments. They represent the persons still left of certain from the depredations of Confederate sympathizers. Many more wanted very much to leave the Rebel-held of Ambrose, Gen. ROSECRANS held command of the place and vicinity. Their hopes centered on Congressman MAY, and when not on the Washington Road, which are kept running night and day. Gideon Rose, recently released from Fort McHenry, has returned home, and is in command of the Home Guard, numbering 150 citizens. Lieut. ASH, of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Cavalry, who escorted the lady from Winchester last June, on route for Baltimore, calling to see her, was informed by her younger sister that she had gone out with Mrs. FARRAND. Mr. FARRAND remains quietly at home most of the time, apparently desirous of occupying a neutral position in the present contest. The rebels have discharged little private property, but everything belonging to the Government save hotel bedsteads. *All the cars and barges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for several miles each way, have been burned.*

The people have exhibited no signs of wavering, but continue, as before, loyal to the old flag. Supposing that our forces had come to occupy the place permanently, the citizens cheered Union Hill, and welcomed them with shouts of joy. What was their disappointment, on seeing them retire after the lapse of an hour or more. Ashby County, of which Martinsburgh is the county seat, gave a majority of 700 against secession. It is a shame that her loyal, faithful people have so often been left to the mercy of the rebels.

The mail bearer is here for the first time to-day. The temporary railroad bridge over the Potomac has been completed and cars are run over to the village. A pontoon bridge has also been thrown across the Shenandoah. The weather is very mild and beautiful.

LATER—6 o'clock P. M.—The force sent out on a reconnoissance have just returned, the enemy were found in large numbers at Charleston. They took one rebel prisoner. Two members of Company D, Sixth Cavalry, (Regulars,) were killed, JOHN EVANS and DAVID JAMES.

J.

REBEL OFFICERS PARDONED.

HARPER'S FERRY, Monday, Oct. 6.

Lieut.-Col. STEINWEHR and First Lieut. DWIGHT, of the rebel army, were paroled by Gen. SUMNER, to-day. Transportation to Baltimore was furnished to them.

FROM BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Rebels on This Side of the Rappahannock.

Their Pickets Within Sixteen Miles of Centreville.

A DIVISION STATIONED AT WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

By a special dispatch from the Times correspondent with Gen. Sumner dated this morning, we learn positive reliable information in regard to rebel operations in our front. The information is obtained from statements of rebel prisoners and deserters and from Government scouts.

Gen. JO. JOHNSON's corps, as before stated, is between Warrenton and Culpepper. They apparently occupy as an army of observation. Three divisions are at Culpepper Court-house, two of them commanded by Gens. HARLAND and GUSTAVUS SMITH, all RAW troops. MUNFORD's Brigade is between Warrenton and Sulphur Springs, consisting of nine hundred to one thousand men. Gen. MUNFORD is reported to have said that Gen. JOHNSON has been ordered to the command of the Western ARMY, BRAGG having been relieved.

A large force of rebels is reported at Gordonsville.

The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock has been repaired, and trains run daily between Culpepper and Bristow. Jo. JOHNSON's force is moving leisurely across that stream, one division being now at Warrenton.

The rebel pickets are again advanced to within sixteen miles of Centreville. Night attacks upon the Union lines are becoming frequent.

Within the last eight days the number of rebel soldiers captured by Gen. SUMNER amounts to two thousand.

The rebel Generals are now beginning to return to us deserters from our army, perhaps in the hope of securing the adoption of the same policy by our Government. Forty were thus returned with the last batch of paroled prisoners.

One of Gen. LONGSTREET's Orderlies at the battle of Antietam states that the officers of the Confederate army put their loss at 16,000 in all, of which 4,000 are deserters. Before the battle they were reinforced by 600 cavalry and 2,600 infantry, of whom 600 were from Pennsylvania.

Lee is believed, by deserters, to have 180,000 men at Winchester and vicinity. The old regiments are being filled up by conscription.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The People's Union Convention of Massachusetts.

NOMINATIONS.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL SENTIMENT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The People's Union Convention, called to meet in Faneuil Hall to-day to nominate a State ticket, is very largely attended by members, and the State is almost fully represented.

Hon. LINUS CARLE, of Newton, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Convention have nominated Brig.-Gen. DEVENS, of Worcester, for Governor, by Acclamation.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7—2 P. M.

The People's Union Convention of Massachusetts is now quite largely attended, delegates having arrived from all parts of the State. Two hundred and ninety-nine towns are represented.

The following is the complete State Ticket nominated by the People's Union Convention of Massachusetts:

For Governor—Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, of Worcester.

For Lieutenant-Governor—THOMAS F. PLUNKETT, of Pittsfield.

For Secretary of State—OLIVER WARNER, of Northampton.

For State Treasurer—HENRY K. OLIVER, of Salem.

For Auditor—LEVI REED, of Boston.

For Attorney-General—HENRY W. PAIGE, of Hudson.

The Ticket was greeted with tremendous cheers by the Convention.

The Convention was addressed by LINUS CARLE, the President, Judge J. C. ASHTON, Judge PARSONS, of Cambridge, Lieutenant-Governor ROOT, and others.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the people of all parties to support the Administration and the war for the rebellion, claiming that the present and ultimate peace and prosperity of the country depend upon the suppression of the rebellion, declaring that the rebellion must be put down, that the people will never consent that one State shall secede from the constellation upon the only pretext that any other has resolved that the majority of the States, whose people have never ceased to be loyal, have not the right and power under existing circumstances to maintain the Union, whose glorious memories and power ought always to be cherished, and which, if properly guarded and preserved, will be the source of untold blessings to us, the nation, to posterity, and to the world, and commit all to God. We assert, therefore, as opposed to criticisms of the acts and declarations of the Administration that with no party or partisan policy; we shall support the Government in every measure calculated to subdue the rebellion, and restore the Union, and that we have read and approved with pride the noble sentiments of the President of the United States in his proclamation of the 22d ult., and that we will support the Proclamation on the ground that it is an act within the constitutional power of the President.

The last two resolutions read as follows:

Resolved, That we offer the freedom of the Commonwealth to the loyal citizens of the Border Slave States in the Union, Confederate and the Rio Grande, whose State Governments have been overthrown by the force of the rebel army. We assure such citizens that they have confidence in the justice of our cause, and it is our purpose to aid them in their efforts to put down through the present crisis with their fair forms of government, and while the people there who have homes here, will command them when they come here.

Resolved, That Massachusetts responds with full heart to the invitation with which the army recognized the appointment to the command of Major-General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Let all irregular and irresponsible intermeddling with his command of the army, whether in high places or in low, by leading writers in camp or Governors in Convention, anywhere and everywhere, henceforth cease.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC

Another Attempt to Reestablish a Blockade.

A Rebel Battery Destroyed at Cockpit Point.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Capt. JOS. HUMES, of the schooner *Statesman*, who arrived here to-day, reports that the rebels had succeeded in placing a battery at Cockpit Point on the Potomac River, and just before sunset yesterday one of our gunboats ran into the Point and shelled the battery, entirely destroying it. He thinks there must have been a considerable quantity of ammunition destroyed in the immediate vicinity of the battery, as a large fire was burning nearly all night.

The Captain of the schooner *Miss Ann Johnson* which arrived this morning, states that he spoke a schooner below Cockpit Point, which warned him not to go too near it, as the steamer *Georgia Belle* had been fired upon, and was told our gunboats had run on and shelled the rebels out, sinking the plate on the. The captain had heard firing during the afternoon, and as he came up he saw three of our gunboats lying out from the Point, and a large fire burning on shore.

Episcopal Convention.

CARD FROM MR. RUGGLES.

No one who has attended the meetings of the Triennial General Episcopal Convention, now in session in this City, can have failed to perceive the slaughter outrageous, inaccurate, misstatements and absurdities manifested in the reports of their debates in some of the City newspapers. As one of the Lay Deputies from this diocese, I have not hitherto been inclined to attempt the correction of these numerous errors, preferring to await the full and authentic report, which will doubtless appear after the close of the Convention. The *Evening Post* of last evening, however, contains a misstatement so monstrous and so injurious, that I cannot allow it for a moment to go unnoticed.

In advocating the postponement until the next Triennial Convention of the movement yesterday made by Dr. VINTON, to rebuke the Diocese of Alabama for its recent consecration of a Bishop, without the consent of the Northern Dioceses, that journal reports that "Mr. RUGGLES denounced the war as *horrible, defiant and unholy.*"

I now distinctly deny, that either then or ever, I "denounced" the war at all; but, on the contrary, aver that in the debate in the Convention yesterday, while admitting the horrors of slaughtering brethren heretofore united by the ties of churchmanship, of which a most affecting instance had just been narrated in the Convention, I expressed my most earnest wish that the pending war might be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and with the whole military and naval power of the Republic, until every State now in rebellion should be reduced to submission to the constituted authority of the Government. Expressing also my confident hope that such result would be attained before the next meeting of the General Convention, I urged upon the body the expediency of postponing the pending measure until that happy restoration of peace, when the reunited Church could adjust this and all other ecclesiastical differences with the Southern Dioceses in the renewed spirit of fraternal Christian union.

The City Press surely owes it alike to its own respectability and sense of justice, not only to make the present correction, but so long as it shall profess to report the debates and the Convention, to refrain from some slight approach to their true language and spirit. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1862.

People's Union Central Committee.

At a regular meeting of the People's Union Central Committee, held at their headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, Oct. 6, 1862, the following call was adopted:

Resolved, That the several People's Union District Associations of this City shall meet at the headquarters of said Associations in their various Assembly Districts, on Thursday, the 9th of October, 1862, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the following Conventions, viz.:

A County Convention, to nominate a candidate for Surrogate and two supervisors.

A Congressional Convention in each of the Congressional Districts in this City.

An Assembly Convention in each of the Assembly Districts in this City.

The Convention for each Assembly District.

The Congressional Convention shall be composed of five delegates from each of the Wards composing each District.

The Assembly Convention shall consist of nine delegates from each Assembly District. The election of delegates shall be conducted in the manner that may be prescribed by the several Assembly Union District Associations.

The County Convention shall be held at Headquarters, No. 8 Union-square, on the 10th day of October, 1862, at 7½ P. M.

The several Congressional Conventions shall meet on the 13th of October, 1862, at 7½ P. M., as follows, viz.:

The Fourth at the Depot House, corner of Madison and Light streets.

The Fifth at Humboldt Hall, Nos. 45 and 47 Forsyth-street.

The Sixth at southwest corner of West Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Seventh at the headquarters of the Assembly District Association in the Seventeenth Ward.

The Eighth at No. 8 Union-square.

The Ninth at the Mount Hecla, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

The several Assembly District Conventions shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at 7½ P. M., at such places as may be designated by the various Assembly District Union Associations.

WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.

DANIEL C. KING, LORENZO THOMAS, } Secretaries.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Beauregard Promises to Retake Port Pulaski in Thirty Days.

The Rebel Gale Washes out Sherman Entrenchments.

A Rebel Expedition up the Broad River.

The Expedition up the Ogeechee Heavy Fire.

OUR FORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Expedition up the Rappahannock—A Rebel Battery Destroyed, &c.

FORT ROYAL, Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

I was sorry to find that New-York papers of the 27th ult. published information of a proposed expedition to the St. John's River, the result of which the rebels have evidently learned, and that has given them ample opportunity to fortify the banks. Thereby rendering the expedition which expedition set out, and particularly where troops have to be transported in open boats, like it is better to say nothing publicly about such things until after the enemy are subjugated, than to run the risk of giving the enemy an advantage. I refer to this matter, I omitted to state, you must of the expedition, consisting of the Forty-eighth New-York, were stationed at Fort Pulaski, took the south Passes and crossing both heavily armed, and made a descent upon Hilton Head, on the "main," last Tuesday, the 30th, to destroy the salt-works there, from which the rebels are said to have derived extensive profit. The force, led by Capt. STEVELLEN, landed and drove the pickets, and the boats ascended the river. The creek had two companies of cavalry at the village, but no resistance was offered, and Col. BARNES' command returned to the without any loss. The next day the Colonel with a company of his regiment, under Capt. JONES and the Third Rhode Island Artillery, under Capt. GRAHAM with the same party, ascended the Broad River to within about two miles of Fort Jackson, and established a working-party who were cutting away the trees in the channel. The fire-rafts were then to be towed near them to go down once in a day or two, and, hot and unexpected, to explode under the fort. Thanks to shelter beneath the guns of Fort Jackson. A battery at Coosaw Island opened upon Col. BARNES's party, but the replying fire silenced it after six shots from the rebels of two shots in reply for damage. Our boats then returned before the enemy knew they had the position, and the next day the steamers of Savannah were distinctly seen, apparently with spectators, rousing the fleeting battery, which descended, and which no doubt considered it no longer safe for another attempt with such small boats.

Of matters of headquarters there is little to say. The present peace quarters—a long cessation of hostilities which are crowded young and old, male and female, without respect either to quality or quantity, such has thus far been the necessity of the case. Gen. SHERMAN, a sort of Fire Fiend, held sway, and burned and destroyed Beaufort, Georgetown and Bay Point, and General has ordered to be removed, or destroyed, the whole of the property, plenty of ground from Beaufort to the Drayton Plantation, which have not been already destroyed. The people are leaving their own houses, and such is the destruction of property, that there was not enough to be possible to themselves, of course, the whole of the enemy's country, they will be compelled to abandon this policy, it ought to meet with general approbation in as "institution of public," and not too important to be shifted upon public and private, however public-spirited and patriotic they may be; but the man to bring this question of destruction to a system; confiscation is not here, however, I trust, he may soon be permitted to practice his ability upon other more deserving subjects.

European Steamers Arrived.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Steamship City of Washington will be up at 3½ A. M. News anticipated.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Oct. 8—1:45 A. M.

The steamer *Saxonia* will be up at 3 o'clock.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

FRANK P. BLAIR was unanimously nominated for Congress in the First District, by the Union Reorganization Convention yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Who Is Believed to Be Encroaching on Buell's Rear—A Guard to Be Made There.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Gen. GRANGER with his corps is at Lebanon. It is supposed here by military men that the whole rebel force is retreating in Hall's Gap, a few miles south of Crab Orchard, where they intend to make a stand.

The bridges at Shepherdsville will be completed by Sunday. Nearly all the bridges between us and the rebels have been burned by them, and some three weeks will elapse before they can be reconstructed.

The story of the capture by the rebels, near Elizabethtown, of three companies of Ohio cavalry last week, is untrue.

LEXINGTON BEING EVACUATED.

LOUISVILLE—Midnight.

Lexington is mostly evacuated by the rebels, there being only 500 remaining. They took and sent to Cumberland Gap, on their own account, 500 barrels pork from Cassius M. Clay, pressed all their own account had for other quarters mostly Secessionists.

They also took 50,000 worth of hams and Measys from Cassius, Scott & Co., which they have manufactured into clothing. The rebels paid for these goods in Confederate notes, which several refused to receive at, in which event no disobedience was given.

Rumors of skirmishes from Lexington, when have occurred with rebel soldiers, are numerous that a battle would ensue before the rebels leave Kentucky. The people of this town pray for being killed, or captured and paroled, rather than remain over the rebel lines. What seems to be the conclusion of the whole rebel move.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 4.

Dr. CHITTENDEN, Surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment, returned from Kentucky yesterday, leaving Louisville on Monday and Lexington on Tuesday. He has been assisting on our wounded, and in consequence with the rebels and is therefore able to speak intelligently of their strength and the events of the past few weeks. He says that about three weeks ago our Gen. MORGAN, on his way from the Gap to the Ohio, near Mount Sterling, captured KIRBY SMITH's supposition train, and all the supplies on which were not heard before, was learned by Dr. C. from the rebels themselves, and is doubtless true.

About two weeks ago the guerrilla MORGAN started and with his cavalry to disperse a band of Home Guards near Perry, but was completely defeated, and his own men took horribly demoralized and disheartened. A number of wounded were brought in, and several young men belonging to Richmond, who had joined the rebel force, were killed. The Dooley, the blacksmith, and heard the rebels talk of their disastrous repulsion.

On Friday of last week, heavy and continuous cannonading was heard in the vicinity of Irvine, so far as could be judged by the sound, and a bloody battle between KIRBY SMITH and Gen. MORGAN was believed to be going on. At that time nearly the entire rebel force had left Richmond. On Saturday night the Doctor saw a large number of the rebel wounded brought in. On Sunday, they filled the African church with the wounded. On Monday evening, while at Lexington, he visited places our wounded were taken, he saw a number of rebel stragglers coming in, and heard from the citizens that they admitted they had been badly whipped by MORGAN, and had lost all their artillery, but one gun. This news comes directly, and we have no doubt is true. Nothing has been said of it because nothing definite has been learned of it either at Cincinnati or Louisville. The Doctor says that Gen. WRIGHT had some intimations of such news, but it was an understood that he would allow no publication of it made.

Of the Union feeling in Kentucky, and the assured of the loyal citizens, the Doctor speaks in unmistakable terms. He says that as our ambulance train entered Lexington, the citizens cheered the soldiers heartily and heartily. Both BUCKNER and KIRBY SMITH's flags were on the corner of the street, by the Kentucky Hotel, and the windows above, and on all sides of them, were crowded with ladies, displaying their colors. Over three hundred ladies met the train at the hospital, to take care of the wounded, and supply them with everything they needed. Every delicacy that money could get was furnished in profusion. No men were ever more nobly cared for. The Doctor says our soldiers express the deepest gratitude for the generous treatment they received from the Lexington people and especially the ladies. At Paris, the Union feeling was exhibited with great enthusiasm. At Richmond, the citizens came for miles in carriages to take our wounded from the boxcars to their houses, and 300 of them were kept by the people for four weeks without cost to the government. The wealthiest and most refined ladies of the neighborhood almost made their homes in the hospitals, working at whatever was found necessary for the comfort of the men, no matter how hard or unpleasant.

An amusing incident is related by the Doctor of a Union lady near Paris. As the train of wounded came up, she came out to the gate with a Union flag and waved it and cheered with all her might. While she was in the midst of her enthusiastic welcome one of our guards who happened to have on a rusty grey coat, very like the rebel uniform, rode up, and asked the lady to give him that flag as he wanted to keep it. She took him to be rebel, and said, "Sir, I thought you were a Union soldier. I see you are a rebel. You shan't have this flag." And she tore it all to rags before his face. The Union feeling in Kentucky, the Doctor says, is in no way affected by the President's proclamation. The people say they want the Government and they will preserve it, let what will persons in doing so. The Doctor speaks with special gratitude of the kindness of Mrs. Judge GEORGE, Mrs. Col. HOLLOWAY, Mrs. Judge BIBBAT, Mrs. GARRET CLAY, Mrs. CASSIUS M. CLAY, Mrs. Dr. SHORT, and Mrs. Dr. LYMAN.

A Meeting of Californians.

A meeting of Californians was held at the Astor House yesterday, to make arrangements for the funeral of the late Col. MCKENZIE, of the California Regiment, who received his death wounds at the battle of South Mountain. Hon. E. F. LOY was appointed Chairman, and HENRY THOMPSON, Esq., Secretary. Mr. Seymour read a note from Gen. MCCLELLAN, in which he stated that the body of the late Col. MCKENZIE had been embalmed, and that he had ordered the Express Company to forward the remains to any point desired by the friends of the deceased. Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, Col. D. E. SICKLES, Col. WILLIAM HOA. E. F. LOY, Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT, Gen. EDWARD D. BAKER, Gen. JAMES W. NYE, Gen. JAMES A. MCDOWELL, Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, Gen. EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON, Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES, Gen. JAMES H. LANE

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Our reporter has no Washington dispatches this morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN AND FROM THE WORLD—By Telegraph and Mail.

The sale of the prize steamer Sandy, in Philadelphia, has not been confirmed by the Court, and it is said that a resale will take place. The vessel was appraised at $12,500, yet she only brought $4,000.

A large and enthusiastic War meeting was held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening. Gen. DIX was President, and addresses were delivered by GARRISON, H. H. BEAN, HENRY GEORGE, Jr., and others.

The "People's Union Convention," of Massachusetts, assembled at Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, and nominated Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, for Governor, for Governor. The attendance was quite full, and the proceedings were enthusiastic.

The Sixth Daily session of the Episcopal Convention was held yesterday, as usual, at St. John's Church. Nine resolutions of the Virginia condemning the unconstitutional extinction of a Bishop were brought up, but temporarily laid on the table. A report of the Episcopal Academy was also presented, and referred to the Committee on Education. The Committee on Canons reported a canon providing for the trial of Bishops, which was laid over for consideration.

The Union Democracy to-day threw forward a powerful and combined vote for Governor, and the result was the election of Gen. JOSEPH ROSWELL HAWLEY, by a majority of 7,561 over Gen. JAMES GAYLORD CLARK, Democrat. The vote was very large, and the Democrats have carried the State by a majority of 2,000 to 3,000. Gen. HAWLEY will be the first Governor of Connecticut who has been elected by the people for a full term of two years, and the first who has been chosen by a majority vote. The Democrats have carried the State for Governor in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901,

S-T-1860-K

DARNED'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Restored Health's sweet restorer. A delightful flavor-ape and active tonic. Composed of roots &c. Cleanses, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a tative tonic. It invigorates the body, without stimulating, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating, ulcerations, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and prevents Miasmatic diseases from coming on over it, when used at all times of day or old or young, as a partner. Sold by all Druggists. Countries supplied at wholesale. Sold by all Grocers. Breakfast, Home and Saloons. S. S. DARNED & CO., No. 40 Broadway, N. Y.

DYERS.

CLEANING and DYEING Establishment, 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st-sts. Ladies' and gents' garments cleaned or dyed without ripping. Feathers cleaned, dyed and curled. Kid gloves cleaned. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Goods received and returned by express. Terms cash. Charges moderate. Branch office, No. 307 6th-av., cor. 23d-st. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR.

TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Lameness, Swellings, Sprains, Stiffness, Scratches, Galls, &c. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SPRAGUE.

CASH.—I have completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and announced, as to variety, style and active trade, that my clothiers and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be found at my store, No. 258 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., in the City. SPRAGUE, the Clothier.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR.

TOBIAS' Venetian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Lameness, Swellings, Sprains, Stiffness, Scratches, Galls, &c. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL CARPETING.

M'ALPIN, ANDERSON & SON, 59 Liberty-st., Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Carpets, Oil-cloths and Upholstery Goods. Carpets made, laid and taken up at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Samples sent by express. All goods warranted. Look for ALPIN ANDERSON. No. 59 Liberty.

FINE GOLD HUNTING WATCHES FOR LADIES. Some of the most elegant and reliable Watches ever offered in this city. Also, a large assortment of Gold Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Pins, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, &c., at 50 per cent less than regular prices. Watches sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country, with privilege of examination. Store open every day, (Wednesday) this and next week, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Store No. 21 Maiden-la., up stairs, between Nassau and William-sts. Entrance, first door from Nassau-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—In the City, on Thursday, Oct. 1, Many Stone Ring, with Diamond and Ruby Setting. Finder will please return to 1 Bond-st. and receive reward.

LOST—On Monday, Oct. 5, between Chatham Square and Grand-st., a Gold Watch, with Chain and Charm attached. Finder will please return to 1 Bond-st. and receive reward.

LOST—On Monday morning, Oct. 5, about 8 o'clock, on the Harlem Railroad, between Mount Vernon and 125th-st., a Gold Watch, with Chain and Charm attached. Finder will please return to 1 Bond-st. and receive reward.

LOST—On Monday, Oct. 5

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women wish situations in the same family; one as good cook and to do washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Lexington-place.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry, soups, game, fowling and pastry—is a thorough soundress, as she has filled each capacity; wages $8 in the City or country. Call at, or address, No. 104 East 31st-st., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A woman, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 254 Hudson-st., rear building, for two days.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 128 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman who understands her business perfectly as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; can undertake the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 126 East 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would do housework in a small family; has good references; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 204 West 37th-st., two doors from the 8th-av., in the meat-market.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent laundress; is a good baker; can come well recommended; would prefer a small family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 31st-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress.—A respectable young woman, a situation; can do a first-class cook, the other as first-rate chambermaid; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 64 East 13th-st., basement, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class family by one who understands her business perfectly, in the washing, &c. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook, as first-class, in a family of respectability cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 10th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situations wanted, by two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to take care of a baby or do plain sewing; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 8th-st., Chinese place, in the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable, experienced Protestant woman, a situation as above, in the City; can give unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at 40 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; is a good cook; would do housework in a small family; has good reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 206 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; would do housework in a small family; has good reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 204 West 37th-st., two doors from the 8th-av., in the meat-market.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent laundress; is a good baker; can come well recommended; would prefer a small family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 31st-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNdress.—A respectable young woman, a situation; can do a first-class cook, the other as first-rate chambermaid; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 64 East 13th-st., basement, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class family by one who understands her business perfectly in the washing, &c. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 16th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook, as first-class, in a family of respectability cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 10th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A situations wanted, by two respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and to take care of a baby or do plain sewing; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 8th-st., Chinese place, in the rear.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, by a respectable, experienced Protestant woman, a situation as above, in the City; can give unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at 40 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; is a good cook; would do housework in a small family; has good reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 206 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a private family, by a very competent person; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 29 Bond-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook in a private family; unexceptionable reference; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Hillman-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., first floor. Mrs. MOLLENAUER.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK in a private family, by a very competent person; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 29 Bond-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook in a private family; unexceptionable reference; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Hillman-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., first floor. Mrs. MOLLENAUER.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable woman, as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 14 University-place, corner of 12th-st.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry; will assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. By a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can be given as an excellent cook; some lady's second family need apply. Inquire at No. 323 East 13th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent and perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 306 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISH-es a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to assist with the coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 13th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 29 West 26th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 74 East 27th-st.

A PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or would do part of the housework in a small family; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

A PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 7th-av., for two days.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable and trustworthy woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 1 Hillman-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Mrs. MOLLENAUER.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, as first-rate cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 14 University-place, corner of 12th-st.

A COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry; will assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. By a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can be given as an excellent cook; some lady's second family need apply. Inquire at No. 323 East 13th-st., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent and perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 306 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

A COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISH-es a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to assist with the coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 13th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young girl as cook,

THE GEORGE ROBINSON MAN MYSTERY
SOLVED. MAGNUS, MAGNUS AND MYSTERY.
6 SLEUTH ST.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

D—WAIT & SON, No. 5 DOUGLAS-ST.
DENTISTRY.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. HARBOR, UNTIL 12 M. ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1862, FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE AND STRAW AT THE POSTS AND STATIONS HEREINAFTER NAMED, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863. PROPOSALS TO BE ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE," AND ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY OR ALL BIDS. FORAGE TO BE DELIVERED IN SUCH QUANTITIES AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT EACH POST OR STATION, AND TO BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION BY AN OFFICER OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. BIDS MUST BE MADE FOR EACH POST OR STATION SEPARATELY. THE FORAGE TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY OF TIMOTHY HAY, CLOVER HAY, OATS, AND STRAW, AND TO BE DELIVERED IN SUCH PROPORTIONS AS MAY BE DIRECTED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER. THE HAY TO BE PRESSED IN BALES OF NOT LESS THAN 250 POUNDS EACH. THE OATS TO BE SOUND, DRY, AND WELL CLEANED, AND TO WEIGH 32 POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL. THE STRAW TO BE OF WHEAT OR RYE, WELL THRASHED, AND FREE FROM DUST AND DIRT. THE OATS AND STRAW TO BE DELIVERED IN SACKS OF SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO BEAR HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION. THE HAY TO BE DELIVERED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION, AND TO BE STORED IN SUCH MANNER AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER MAY DIRECT. THE FORAGE TO BE DELIVERED AT SUCH TIMES AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER MAY DIRECT, AND THE WHOLE AMOUNT TO BE DELIVERED BEFORE JUNE 30, 1863. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER THE FORAGE IS DELIVERED AND INSPECTED, AND THE ACCOUNTS PROPERLY RENDERED AND APPROVED. BIDDERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY OF THE FORAGE, AND TO SIGN THE INVOICES AT THE TIME. THE FORAGE TO BE DELIVERED AT THE FOLLOWING POSTS AND STATIONS, VIZ.:

FORT HAMILTON, L. I.
FORT WOOD, BEDLOE'S ISLAND.
FORT COLUMBUS, GOVERNORS ISLAND.
FORT SCHUYLER, EAST RIVER.
FORT HAMILTON, L. I.
FORT WOOD, BEDLOE'S ISLAND.
FORT COLUMBUS, GOVERNORS ISLAND.
FORT SCHUYLER, EAST RIVER.

BY ORDER OF BRIG.-GEN. SCHRIVER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. HARBOR, OCT. 24, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. HARBOR, UNTIL 12 M. ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1862, FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE AND STRAW AT THE POSTS AND STATIONS HEREINAFTER NAMED, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1863. PROPOSALS TO BE ENDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE," AND ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY OR ALL BIDS. FORAGE TO BE DELIVERED IN SUCH QUANTITIES AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT EACH POST OR STATION, AND TO BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION BY AN OFFICER OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT. BIDS MUST BE MADE FOR EACH POST OR STATION SEPARATELY. THE FORAGE TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY OF TIMOTHY HAY, CLOVER HAY, OATS, AND STRAW, AND TO BE DELIVERED IN SUCH PROPORTIONS AS MAY BE DIRECTED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER. THE HAY TO BE PRESSED IN BALES OF NOT LESS THAN 250 POUNDS EACH. THE OATS TO BE SOUND, DRY, AND WELL CLEANED, AND TO WEIGH 32 POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL. THE STRAW TO BE OF WHEAT OR RYE, WELL THRASHED, AND FREE FROM DUST AND DIRT. THE OATS AND STRAW TO BE DELIVERED IN SACKS OF SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO BEAR HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION. THE HAY TO BE DELIVERED IN GOOD ORDER AND CONDITION, AND TO BE STORED IN SUCH MANNER AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER MAY DIRECT. THE FORAGE TO BE DELIVERED AT SUCH TIMES AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER MAY DIRECT, AND THE WHOLE AMOUNT TO BE DELIVERED BEFORE JUNE 30, 1863. PAYMENT WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER THE FORAGE IS DELIVERED AND INSPECTED, AND THE ACCOUNTS PROPERLY RENDERED AND APPROVED. BIDDERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY OF THE FORAGE, AND TO SIGN THE INVOICES AT THE TIME. THE FORAGE TO BE DELIVERED AT THE FOLLOWING POSTS AND STATIONS, VIZ.:

FORT HAMILTON, L. I.
FORT WOOD, BEDLOE'S ISLAND.
FORT COLUMBUS, GOVERNORS ISLAND.
FORT SCHUYLER, EAST RIVER.
FORT HAMILTON, L. I.
FORT WOOD, BEDLOE'S ISLAND.
FORT COLUMBUS, GOVERNORS ISLAND.
FORT SCHUYLER, EAST RIVER.

BY ORDER OF BRIG.-GEN. SCHRIVER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. HARBOR, OCT. 24, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

ALL ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS AND PENSIONS AND BOUNTI

BROOKLYN BACKS THE PRESIDENT

A Glorious Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Cassius M. Clay and H. B. Stanton on the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Union Before Slavery—No Compromise with Rebellion.

We Must Conquer the South or Perish in the Attempt.

Seymour and his Friends the Allies of the Rebels.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

From pit to dome, in aisles, in lobbies, in private boxes, on the stage, pouring in at all the doors standing in all contiguous places where the proceedings could be heard, the crowded and brilliant audience at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, last evening, testified to the thorough loyalty of our sister city, as well as to its appreciation of the necessity for sustaining the President and the Government in this hour of its trial. The audience comprised representatives of the wealth, the intelligence and the beauty of the City of Churches, rarely gathered within the walls of one building.

The arrangements by the Committee could in no way have been bettered. Messrs. Gaynard and Cozans, the active members of the Banner Club, under whose auspices the demonstration was gotten up deserve credit for it all. To Mr. Edward A. Wixe, the courteous lessee of the Academy, the thanks of the reporters are especially due for the superior facilities afforded them; while to one of the otherwise attentive Committeemen, who obviously attempted to interfere with them while in the discharge of their duties, we would suggest the careful study of a little treatise, entitled "How to be a Gentleman."

The invitation calling them together was couched in the following terms:

"Hon. Cassius M. Clay on the President's Proclamation of Freedom, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.—A great Union Mass Meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn will be held at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Banner Republican Club of the City of Brooklyn, to indorse the President's Proclamation of liberty. Hon. Cassius M. Clay and Hon. Henry B. Stanton will address the meeting. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance."

Promptly at the hour appointed the vast assemblage was nominally called to order—nominally, because the best of order already prevailed—by Ex-Mayor E. A. Lambert, who nominated for Presiding Officer Gen. H. B. Durrea.

Gen. Durrea was unanimously elected and took his seat.

Mr. Lambert then nominated the following officers, most of whom were already upon the platform, and who were unanimously chosen:

Vice-Presidents—S. B. Chittenden, Edward A. Lambert, A. A. Low, Peter Cooper, Jonathan Trotter, Henry C. Murphy, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Joseph G. Smith, Jacob Sharp, Henry Pierrepont, Wm. Wood, Richard V. Wilkins, Gen. R. Jamison, Gen. E. Lawrence, Rufus B. Cowing, Dr. John H. Rayner, Dr. Wm. H. Cary, Gen. Wm. Hall, Gen. Wm. Dikeman, Gen. Wm. Griffith, Peter G. Taylor, Saml. E. Baldwin, Gershom Powell, C. Bergen, Geo. H. Smith, Jacob Sharp, Henry C. Murphy, A. B. Hull, Geo. J. Bennett, M. D., Alfred J. Spencer, Edmund T. H. Gibson, Chas. Thurber, L. S. Benedict, Alex. M. White, Theo. Tilton, Granville T. Jenks.

Secretaries—Wm. M. Thomas, W. C. Benedict, M. D., Jno. N. Stearns, Nathan Comstock, Ray W. Potter, D. O. Bradley, Joseph Howard, Jr., Rufus R. Delafield, Geo. H. Roberts, Elias Lewis, P. W. Ostrander, H. M. Cleaveland, T. G. Shearman, Roger Conant, A. S. Hatch, Nelson Sizer, R. F. Howes, E. B. Spencer, Jr.

The Chairman, Gen. Durrea, then said:

Fellow-citizens: We have been waiting somewhat beyond the time allotted, because we desired to announce to you the presence actually of Mr. Clay. [Applause.] That pleasure is now secured. [Applause.] But, as this meeting has been called for the purpose of expressing the gallery of the Presidency, especially to those who have called you together here, that certain resolutions shall be propounded, upon which Mr. Clay may address you. Those resolutions will now be read by Prof. Hans. R. Raymond. [Applause.]

Prof. Raymond then read, in clear and distinct tones, the following resolutions, which he said had been prepared by the young men of the Committee:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, This nation is now struggling for its life against a wanton, wicked, and desperate rebellion; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States, in the exercise of the authority vested in him by the laws of war, as recognized by the Constitution of the United States, has judged it necessary, in order to crush this rebellion, to strike down its cause and main support—Slavery; therefore,

Resolved, That independently of our own convictions as to the expediency or necessity of this measure, we hold it to be the duty of every loyal citizen to sustain the Government in the course which it has decided to adopt, and from which it could not now recede, without covering itself with infamy, and drawing down the scorn of the whole civilized world. [Great applause.]

Resolved, That we are, moreover, fully convinced of the constitutionality, justice and expediency of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation; believing that Slavery, by the haughtiness which it creates among the rich, and the ignorance which it perpetuates among the poor, is the direct source and essential life of the present infamous rebellion; and that the decisive day has arrived, in which the American Union must become "all slaves or all free." [Renewed applause.]

Resolved, That for these reasons we give to the decree of Emancipation no reluctant support, but a joyful, earnest, and enthusiastic welcome; pledging ourselves to sustain it by our prayers, our words, our purses, our strong arms, our lives.

Resolved, That while as loyal citizens we will sustain the Government in its course even where distasteful to us, we appeal to it with respectful, but heartfelt earnestness, to consider whether this is a time to exclude from service in the field officers of unquestionable ability, who are known to sympathise with the policy to which the nation is now committed. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest emotions of gratitude of the offer of that illustrious patriot, Garibaldi, [Applause, and His brave companions, to aid in our struggle for liberty and nationality; that we rejoice to accept and honor every one of these noble volunteers, and that their generous sympathy makes us feel, more earnestly than ever, that the freedom of the world is involved in the result of the war for freedom in America. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. DURYEA.

Gen. Durrea then addressed the audience as follows: Undoubtedly that proclamation constitutes the grand important feature of the war. Not only that, but it determines the importance of its results. The fate of the nation hangs on this momentous measure. Upon it hangs this striking of the heartstrings of the people. [Applause.] Now this proclamation—the most important since the appearance of the nation's Declaration of Independence—comes before us with great hesitation on the part of the President. [Applause.] Only a month since the President of the United States was not prepared to do the act which he has since done, and which you have ratified. [Applause.] Two or three millions of sympathizing friends who called in question the act—the momentous act which strikes as deep as to obliterate entirely interests, and to extinguish a great institution which has sunk them deep in the soil of this country, and deluged its great part the vitals of this land. Therefore the hesitation. Whether it will aid the Union, was the question with the President. He hesitated in order to hear the opinions of the loyal men of the South—to know what they would say upon the question. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you one of those loyal men, in the person of the loyal son of Kentucky. [Applause.] That great name of Clay has received new and peculiar lustre in the person who now appears as the representative of his great namesake in this nation. [Applause.] I have the pleasure to introduce him to you, and he will give those great and mighty reasons which touch the very heart of the nation. [Applause.]

The reception of Mr. Clay was most inspiring. The waving of hats and handkerchiefs, together with long, loud and lusty cheering, combined to extend a most flattering welcome.

SPEECH OF HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Mr. Clay commenced by developing, in eloquent terms, the great physical, intellectual and moral law affecting the unity of nations, and proceeded to say that Slavery violated every one of the Ten Commandments. Let gentlemen take the Constitution and read it through, and they would not find the word slave or Slavery in it; for James Madison, who kept a diary of the Convention of 1787, that formed the Constitution, when the word Slavery was introduced in the rough draft, proposed to strike it out upon the broad principle—although he was a slaveholder, and represented slaveholding interests—that man had no right of property in man. [Applause.] And this sentiment was reiterated by Roger Sherman, from the North. The speaker admitted that our fathers were the protectors and guardians of the institution of Slavery, but no further, in order thus to make more perfect that unity, and to protect themselves against foreign enemies which were threatening. They submitted to this departure from the great principles of morality that came home to the conscience of every unsullied breast in every portion of the world. What is the result? Go and ask the widowed mother, the weeping sister, the desolate wife! See the broken hearthstone; see the money that flows and will flow out of the chests of those who thought they were making a good thing of iniquity, and see whether the right is not always expedient, and that both nations as well as men, when they depart from these great and eternal laws, must sooner or later reap the consequences. [Cheers.] The wise men of those days saw very well where the danger of this institution lay in its tendency to consecrate power. Mr. Stanton continued to speak of the evil of Slavery, and said that as he loved republicanism, believing that it was the best form of Government and in which Deity intended at last to merge all the nationalities of the world, he felt that it was his duty to cry aloud and spare not, to stand against an institution at whatever cost which threatened these institutions which were everything to him, and without which life was no longer worth possessing. [Applause.] Well, what men had seen a priori, experience and war had carved out into fact, so that the most stupid and inconsiderate might read. There was talk now of restoring the Union as it was—that being the cant phrase now-a-days. I will astonish you by saying, said Mr. Clay, that there never has been any substantial and real Union; for from the very beginning of the debate upon the subject of forming a common government, up to the present day, there has been an eternal war of ideas, which my distinguished friend Mr. Seward calls an "irrepressible conflict." [Applause.] What was true then is true to-day. Men may change, but principles never. [Renewed applause.] The speaker then enumerated the gradual steps which the Slave Power took to get control of the Government, and said that when the South was defeated in attempting to crush out liberty in Kansas, they, with that tenacity of power which had always characterized despotism, did not give up their scheme of aggrandisement and dominion upon the issue of a single battle. They had appealed from the ballot-box to the cartridge-box, at which time he (Mr. Clay) knew very well that that was not to be the last contest by arms, with regard to who should rule the country—the freeman or the despot. He asserted in his speeches to them, without hesitation, that if Abraham Lincoln whose election to the Presidency he advocated was made President, that we would have a war with the slaveholding States. We had now gone to the battle-field and presented a spectacle such as the world had never before seen, of more than a million of men of one nationality in arms, voluntarily offering all that they held sacred for the defence of the Republic. [Cheers.] And yet, after eighteen months' struggle with all the superiority of number, mechanical contrivances, of accumulated wealth and of superior education, we found our lines of offence driven back further than when he set sail from these shores in May, 1861, to plead the cause of the Republic before foreign nations. Nor am I to be told, said Mr. Clay, that there are any human considerations either of philanthropy, of fraternal ties, of blood, of religion, of principle, of morality, or of common prudence that calls upon us any longer to forbear against these men, who, though agai n and again warned and treated with a forbearance such as history never before presented, are still determined to destroy our country. Mr. I say no, and there has come when a nation standing in self-defence by that eternal law which all mankind in all ages of the world have recognized, must say to the South either you arise and go down or we must go down. [Great applause.]—when we must use all the power that God and nature has put into our hands to protect our nationality or perish. [Renewed applause.] The President of the United States is rather singularly organized in some respects, rather slow to come to conclusions; a man who weighs all sides and who listens to all men, but whose instincts are and have always been in the main in the true direction [applause]—a man in whom I may say I have, by a deeper sentiment than that of political association, forever put my trust, because he was schooled in that hard discipline of adversity and poverty, and who was a living exemplar of what republicanism could do for man. [Cheers.] It would have been a betrayal of all right calculations, of all logical conclusions from premises to sequences, if Abraham Lincoln had not proved true to the instincts of humanity and at last come out with the great Proclamation, which to-night is the cause of our assembling here. [Great applause.] He does not do it irreverently, not in denunciation, not in profane language of defiance and threat of the most malevolent intensity, but after long deliberation, and as he told the great gathering of serenaders on him in Washington, prayerfully trusting to God that he was right and that it would do good and not harm. What is it? That on the 1st of January, 1863, this cause of our woe will cease to exist in all the States or parts of the States that may then be in open rebellion against the Republic. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Though not a devout man, I say Amen from the bottom of my heart. [Renewed applause.] Of course, if there is right in the world, if morality is not a sham and a humbug, if there is an All-wise and benevolent God who controls this little sphere and the myriad of spheres beyond which the human imagination can reach, Abraham Lincoln is right and God is with us. [Applause.] It might seem selfish in me on an occasion of so much magnitude as this to refer to my own experience, but the imagination will steal back to that time when I stood entirely alone in the defence of these same principles, threatened again and again, and actually met by enraged and overbearing mobs, the most terrible of all exhibitions of human power, when I had nothing to rely upon, when no friend and no physical power was sufficient for the unequal contest. Then it was that I advocated those great principles which a pious and much loved mother, who still lives and who, she says, hopes to see this rebellion put down and the Union restored. [Loud cheers.] I asked myself can it be possible that all these people can be influenced by blind passion and implacable rage, standing united. I considered the matter, and, after mature deliberation, I came to the conclusion that I was right, and, based upon that eternal basis, I have, from that day to this, contended for those principles which I trust I may yet live to see carried out, when Slavery shall perish, and its existences shall be no longer known except by tradition; when this people shall be one indeed, because it shall be free. [Applause.]

Mr. Clay then proceeded to consider and answer the objections that were urged against the Proclamation, upon which thousands and perhaps millions had not come to a conclusion. Some persons said that there was no need of a proclamation, because the end could be accomplished just as well without as with it. It was *brutum fulmen*, an impotent decree, which could not be carried into execution until the army, by the force of powder and ball, had advanced over the slave territory, and then of course it was free. He (the speaker) inquired, so far as experience was concerned, was that true? It had been said for long months, that wherever the National standard went Slavery fell, but that was not true, for men in high civil and military power were studiously protecting, instead of overthrowing, the institution of Slavery, which was the cause of the rebellion. He was told by a distinguished man, who, in a semi-official capacity, counseled the President of the United States what to do in the premises, that there was in the jail at Louisville a man of mixed color, who had in North Carolina taken a wounded officer, and cared for him, declaring that he was willing to fight with his own strong arm for the liberty he so much desired—that man was thrown into jail, and, I imagine, still lies there, under the false and absurd idea, that wherever the standard of the United States went there the shackles of the slave falls from his limbs of necessity, and is restored to freedom to be returned to his rebel master. (Cries of "Shame, shame;" and a voice—"Give the name of the rebel Governor.")

Mr. Clay—The Military Governor there was Gen. Boyle. [A voice, "Let us spot him."] No, you must go higher than that for responsibility. The speaker mentioned the fact of 1,500 men at Harper's Ferry, who sought the shelter of the American flag, which claimed to strike down Slavery and establish freedom, returned to Slavery without the pretence of securing them from the vagabonds, to which they knew they would be subjected to by their quondom masters, when they reached the land of bondage. I say that it is altogether delusive to suppose that liberty is to be established upon this continent, when the President of the United States, and the people of the United States, have not got courage enough to say all men shall be free. Now I say do not spot Gen. Boyle, but spot the President of the United States; spot the heads of the Departments, spot the military agents, spot those who would have the Union as it is; for the curse of unborn millions will be upon you if you do not stand by the proclamation, and say "these men shall be free." ("That's it," and great cheering.) I confess that, as a military measure, I never placed any very great importance upon a proclamation of this kind; but this I do say, (and I know I speak the truth,) that, looking to the men who are most interested in this matter—the men who are quiet and gentle as a summer cloud, mute as the gentle cooing of the turtle dove—under your administration of the principles of making the South free by the fact that wherever the flag went the chains of the slave fell off, how do they receive this Proclamation? Do they consider it a thing of importance or not? Look at the cures, the race, the throwing off of all regard to decency and the rights of humanity, and the defiance of the opinions of mankind everywhere—look at the South where this Proclamation has reached them, and then say whether they consider it brutum fulmen, a useless thing of no. The speaker was told by the man who would have the Union as it was that the proclamation was unconstitutional. Have these men at last got some reverence for that sacred instrument? (Laughter and applause.) They were the allies of the South, for we had the best men of the Democratic Party on our side. (Renewed applause.) These were the men of a despotic power, who denied that the Constitution had been overthrown by the Government, and violated in all the instances in which the South have violated it by this rebellion, and they had become conscientious about the Constitution all at once. Our fathers who formed this Government did not speak of the independent sovereignty of South Carolina or of Virginia, but they made it, in the language of Washington, "as a sacred palladium of liberty to themselves and their posterity forever." The speaker proceeded in an eloquent strain to show how the rebels had violated the provisions of the Constitution in every respect. They had interfered with the liberty of speech and the freedom of the Press. They seized upon our arms, robbed our Treasury, dispersed our navies, scattered our armies, killed our men, dishonored our flag, and violated not only the Constitution of the United States, but all the principles of justice and humanity, endangering the life of the Republic. Where, then, are your Seymours, and that tender set of men who say the Constitution has been violated? I say that every act of the President of the United States in respect to these men in rebellion is according to the letter and the spirit of the United States Constitution. (Cheers.) The habeas corpus act has been suspended. What does the Constitution of the United States say about that? It says that the habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in times of rebellion. Where are you who are crying out for the Union as it was? Is there no rebellion? [Applause.] I know that your technical lawyers, those who are paid to make the worse appear the better cause, will harp upon the idea that Congress must first pass an act authorizing the President to suspend the habeas corpus, but in the absence of all their assertions upon that subject, I ask every sensible man that is within hearing of my voice, why was the habeas corpus ever proposed to be suspended? Was it because that the Government might be overthrown and destroyed before the ordinary appliances and means of self-defence could be brought into action? I lay it down as a broad and incontrovertible principle that the President has the power to suspend the writ, and if there are precedents anterior then make one, an antecedent forever against all rebellion. (Cheers.) I have always contended for the broadest constitutional principles of self-defence, but so far as finding fault with Mr. Lincoln for suspending the habeas corpus with his pen, he should have done so by a rope upon these scoundrels. (Cheers.) If such men as Seymour and Woodward were hung, it would save millions of lives of honest Democrats. "That's so," and great applause.] That would be true philanthropy. [Renewed applause.] It was said that the Constitution was violated by taking the slaves of rebels by proclamation or otherwise. Look at that point. [Cheers.] We have been told by these knowing Democrats that a lie was just as good as the truth, if it was consistently and pertinaciously stuck to. [Laughter.]

When these rebels marched upon the Capital of the people of the United States to take the life of loyal men who went to defend it, no cry was heard from these hypocrites that the Constitution was violated. [Applause.] And when thousands of good, generous and brave men fell on the battle-field, there was no cry by these men that the Constitutitution was violated. Nor did we hear any complaints about the violation of the Constitution when the rebels began to confiscate the property of the loyal people, and to sacrifice life and liberty. The acute logicians of the honest contest that the clothes should be stripped from the backs of the women and children, and men should be put in prison, but Slavery must not be touched.

With reference to the Democratic bugbear that emancipated black labor would interfere with the white labor of the North, Mr. Clay said: Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, why are you here at all? It is because you here find a Government based upon the broad principle of liberty to all humanity. [Applause.] Show me the man who would to-day oppress a man on account of his color, and I will show you a man who will, should it meet his ends, oppress you to-morrow. [Applause.] But it is not true that this interference with your labor will take place in consequence of emancipation. Look at history. Again and again the white races of the North have invaded the South, and have been ultimately driven back by the inevitable laws of climate. Emancipation will, in fact, but concentrate black labor in the South. [Applause.]

What is the next objection to the proclamation? That the South will possibly stand in danger of a servile insurrection. To that I answer that the South has debased, degraded, kept in ignorance, oppressed and brutalized the slaves—done all that it could do to extinguish every spark of humanity, ignored the rights of liberty and property, disregarded the marriage tie, and in short in every way done all that it could to make savages of the slaves, and now shrinks from the consequences of its own act at a time when it is undertaking to build up an empire in rebellion to the best Government that ever existed on earth. They must take the consequences of their own crime. [Great applause.] It is their fault if they find that Slavery's strength is weakness, its joys sorrows, and its end dissolution [and death. [Applause.] I waiters upon Providence. Men who ignore the instrumentalities of Deity in fulfilling his purposes on earth, where are you now? Are you still waiting for the sign like the wise men of Judea? I tell you that a lie, however well bolstered up, shall die. [Applause.] Justice must triumph in the land. [Applause.] Men of the South do you still refuse? The President gives you ninety days—three months—to consider—to return from your idols to the worship of the living God. Is it true that the horrors of insurrection threaten you? So much the more reason for you to avert them by laying down your arms and returning to your allegiance. [Applause.] Do you refuse to do that? Then send your wives and children to England your ally, or to Canada, and take the consequences of your own act. Abraham Lincoln gives you ninety days in which to do it. Is not that enough? What say you friends of the Union as it was? How much more time do you want? Perhaps we will give it to you. [Applause.]

Well, we have heard a great deal about foreign intervention. How is this proclamation affected in that respect? I confess that I have had precious little confidence in England—that is in the aristocracy and ruling classes of England. England has denounced Slavery in season and out of season. We had a right to expect her support when she found us battling with Slavery for the life of the nation. Did she give it? No. When Charles Francis Adams, our Minister to England, handed the very next day, before he had an opportunity to confer with the Government, to impart to them the position of affairs here, the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality was made. It was a direct insult to us, an aid to the rebellion and a cause for war. Earl Russell said in Parliament, substantially, that England had done all that she could for the South except giving the actual aid of her armies and navy. Whether we are for Slavery or against Slavery, England is against us. She feared our growing power—she, from selfish motives, favored the disintegration of the Republic; she wished to take away the argument that Bright and Cobden had in favor of universal suffrage. The Government denied for a time that it had received any intimation of the surrender of Mason and Slidell. because it intended to make that an excuse for armed interference. The government of England's sympathy is against us, whether we are for or against the proclamation. But, we have the sympathy of the people—the laboring people. They see that our battle is their battle. The proclamation will reach them. It will reach Ireland and Scotland too.

I have always believed that the sympathies of the French people are with us, and still believe that they are with us, and that their flag, as against England, will float side by side with the Stars and Stripes. My opinion is, that in spite of the doings in Mexico, Louis Napoleon means to stand by the United States. [Applause.]

How about Russia? Surely, a nation that liberates twenty millions of serfs will sympathize with the President's Emancipation Proclamation. [Applause.] The Emperor Alexander has himself told me—"Be sure, that you will always find me true to the United States of America. [Applause.] So that, at home or abroad, there is no fear that the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln will do us harm.

"The Union as it was," is the cant cry now. The Union as it was; what was it to me? The scars upon my body testify that it made me a slave. [Applause.] They testify that where Slavery is, there can be no true liberty. [Applause.] What would the Union as it was, when restored, be, with such men as Hamilton, of Texas, [applause,] Johnson, myself and others gone forever? If the Union is allowed to live with Slavery in it, it will never see a divided South again. There will be united despotism there. No; not the Union as it was, but the Union as our fathers intended it should be. [Great applause.] Let us remember the words of that illustrious patriot who, when he refused to put the word Slavery in the Constitution, said, "When this institution shall cease to exist, then let the memory of it also be forever perished upon our records. [Applause.] There is but one basis of Union, and that is the basis of liberty. Let us see to it that when these 33,000,000 people shall have become 100,000,000, we shall present to the world a free Republic, with "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause, during which Mr. Clay resumed his seat.]

The Chair then announced that Mr. H. B. Stanton had been speaking outside, but would address a few words to them.

Mr. Stanton advanced to the foot of the stage, hat in hand—said he was tired, and the audience was tired, and he would not make a speech. [Cries of "Go on."] He had been speaking outside, and found about seventeen hundred and fifty thorough-going Proclamation war-men. [Laughter and applause.] He had given them some plain talk, and they had had quite a lively time. [Applause.] He had many speeches to make, and in the language of him of old, he would say, "I pray thee have me excused. [Applause.]

The Chair, after taking the question, and securing the unanimous approval of the house upon the resolutions submitted by Prof. Raymond, declared the meeting adjourned, and the vast assemblage gradually sifted through the conglomerated mass of humanity outside.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

Several outside gatherings of the many who could not even find standing room in the crowded house, were addressed by gentlemen who entertained their audiences with patriotic speeches, and were frequently cheered. Among those were Hs. W. J. A. Fuller, Mr. Hopkins, of Ohio, and Gen. Fowler, all of whom will forgive their want of room dened compels us to omit in this report.

Hon. Hamer R. Seaman, who had been announced to follow Mr. Clay at the regular meeting, kindly consented to address the audience outside, and was rewarded by close attention and appreciative applause.

SPEECH OF HENRY R. STANTON, ESQ.

Fellow Citizens: Though we have not met expressly to ratify the nomination of James R. Wadsworth for Governor of this State, yet I will briefly give my reasons why all loyal men ought to support him. First, he is a Democrat—a real Democrat—not a sham Democrat. [Applause.] He believes in the equal rights of all men, irrespective of clime, color, creed, or condition. [Renewed applause.] For a long period the Democratic Party of the country was ruled by its Southern Chiefs, disciples of John C. Calhoun. For the last 20 years of his life Mr. Calhoun had no more democracy in his creed than had Lucifer, and that portion of the party residing below the Potomac, had no more regard for Democratic principles, than the fallen friends of Pandemonium. [Loud applause.] Genuine Democracy is based upon the inherent rights of man. The freak-work of Southern society is incompatible with human equality. Its leaders are oligarchs, and their followers serfs. The Declaration of Independence is the text-book of real Democrats. The corner-stone of Southern society is Slavery. One of their philosophers has had the honesty to say that Slavery and Democracy are incompatible. He is right. They are as incompatible as right and wrong, as heaven and hell. [Loud cheers.] The demoralizing influence of the intimate relations between the Northern and Southern wings of this party, has made the former about as hypocritical and corrupt as the latter. Both ignore equal rights—both defend human Slavery. [Applause.] The demoralizing effect upon fair-minded Northern Democrats of the affinity with the oligarchs of the South, is a striking illustration of the divine maxim, that "evil communications corrupt good manners." The issue then, is, Wadsworth and Democracy against Seymour and Slavocracy. [Loud applause.] Secondly, we support Gen. Wadsworth because he favors a vigorous prosecution of the war, and is opposed to making terms with the rebels until they unconditionally surrender. (Cheers.) He is not for conducting the war on peace principles. He prefers rifled cannon to Quaker guns. He believes this rebellion must be crushed by severe fighting. He knows we are dealing with men who cannot be cheated, and will not be wheedled. He has studied the character of the traitors—he understands their objects—and feels assured that the utmost power of our mighty army of arms, used promptly, persistently and remorselessly, is absolutely needed to overthrow this giant conspiracy against Representative Government and free institutions. (Enthusiastic applause.) The terms, he is for, are unconditional surrender of the rebels, or Seymour and the subjugation of the rebels, or Seymour and submission to the rebels. (Cheers.) Thirdly, we prefer Wadsworth because he supports with all his heart and mind and strength the President's glorious Proclamation of Freedom. [Great applause.] That document, one of the most important in its relations, and one of the most sublime in its purposes, and one of the most beneficent in its results, that has dropped from human pen during the Christian era, will be read and applauded down the vista of coming ages, long after Negro Slavery and its twin brother Sham Democracy have rotted in oblivion. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Read Gen. Wadsworth's able letter accepting the nomination on the basis of the Proclamation. Is it not worthy of his great ancestry? Yes, it is. And, as for myself, I need not reiterate the obvious arguments in support of this document. Slavery conjured up this rebellion. Retributive justice demands that it be engulfed in the convulsion it has evoked. Slavery is the main prop of the South in this war—not exactly in a strict military point of view—but, by keeping their slaves at home to cultivate their fields and perform their mechanical labor, the South is able to send its whole effective force of white men into the camp—thus, in proportion to the numbers of the two sections of the country, giving the South a large preponderance of fighting men over the North. Now, let your labor will take place in the rebels. Let the slaves "lay down the rubble and de hoe," and "take up de fiddle and de bow," and tell the rebels that they will do "no more hard work" for Mr. Lee, though quite willing to labor for Mr. Cash, and this will compel half the Southern army to go home to look after their plantations and their slaves, while the rest will fall an easy prey to our brave Union troops. [Loud applause.] Mr. Seymour, doubtless, is utterly hostile to the Proclamation. He can look on complacently while Southern graves and Northern hospitals are filled with the bloom of our youth and the strength of our manhood, to crush this conspiracy; but he cannot bear to take from the conspirators their precious negroes. Out upon such Democracy. ["Good," and applause.] The issue then is made up. Wadsworth and Freedom *versus* Seymour and Slavery. I fearlessly invoke the judgment of the people of a State whose soil holds the canonized dust of Schuyler and Hamilton, Jay and Clinton, Tompkins and Wright, upon this issue. [Loud cheers.] In the fourth place, Gen. Wadsworth deserves our support because he is a radical. There is a great deal of senseless clamor just now about radicalism and revolution. What is the meaning of this abused term, radicalism? It simply means going down to the roots of things. Gen. Wadsworth is a man who goes to the root of a controversy—who lays his axe at the root of an evil. [Applause.] Do those who rail at radicals know that all the political reforms which have blessed this country, and Europe also, during the present century, have been effected by men who bore the distinctive name of "radical?" The British Slave-trade was abolished by radicals. The Catholics were emancipated, the suffrage enlarged, the parliamentary representation equalized, the corn laws repealed, and cheap postage and free newspapers secured by the radicals. In our own country, the Revolution was the work of radicals. Radicals abolished the property qualification for voting and holding office—they gave us free schools and freedom of the Press—they have liberalized our State Constitutions—they abolished imprisonment for debt—they secured us freedom to worship God according to the dictates of our consciences. [Great applause.] In this crisis of our country, Conservatism, always timid and quiet, shrinks back appalled. But, Radicalism, ever bold and aggressive, steps forth, and meets and masters the exigency. [Cheers.] The issue, then, is between Wadsworth, the radical, who breasts the storm of war, and saves the country, and Seymour, the conservative, who cowers and cries "Peace," to the rebels, to purchase it. [Applause.] Finally, we should support Gen. Wadsworth, because he is a man of progress. This is no time for slow men. The exigency moves forward too rapidly. Events are bearing the country swiftly onward to weal or woe. We need those who are fleet of foot to keep up with the headlong current of this dread crisis. During the whole of last Fall and Winter, Gen. Wadsworth lay with his brigade in the advanced front of our lines. He daily heard the cannon of the foe in Centreville and Manassas. He was satisfied that our army was two to one of theirs. And, believing that a sharp and short war was our true policy, he again and again advised an attack. He was overruled, and he submitted. We now know that he was right in his estimate of the relative numbers of the two armies. But let this pass. Gen. Wadsworth's motto is that of our State—"Excelsior"—upward, onward. [Loud applause.] Let me give you an incident. In the battle of Bull Run, the color-bearer of your brave regiment, the Brooklyn Fourteenth, was shot down. A staff officer seized the flag, and shouted, "Boys, rally round the flag, the glorious Stars and Stripes," and led the regiment to the charge. The name of that officer was James S. Wadsworth. (Loud applause.) In ancient times, when the Hebrews, escaping out of the house of bondage, stood upon the shores of the Red Sea, with the hosts of Pharaoh hovering on their rear, conservatism shrunk back and feared to wet its sandals in the angry waves. But the Book of Books tells us that the Lord said unto Moses, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward!" They obeyed, and Pharaoh and his his hosts sank like lead in the waters. The age of miracles is past. In our country, *vox populi, vox Dei*. Our great cause confronts a sea of difficulties, before which timid souls stand appalled. But the Proclamation reveals to us the land of promise, the Canaan beyond the floods. Let the people, the *vox Dei*, say unto the President, "Abraham, speak unto the armies of the Union, that they go forward!" [Enthusiastic applause.]

Amusements.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONICS.

The sixth season, 1862 and 1863, of the delightful entertainments given by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, will open to-day at the Academy of Music. The first rehearsal, under the able conduct of Mr. Theodora Eisfeld, will consist of Schumann's symphony, in B flat, Cherubini's overture to "Medea," and Weber's overture to "Oberan." The directorial list presents the familiar names of Messrs. Lucien H. Wehan, A. Cooke Hull, M. D., Rosr. B. Raymond, A. V. B. Van Dyck, and other hard-working men in the cause of music and other art in the city of churches. The Society deserves the great gathering it has afforded it by the people of Brooklyn, always give more than it promises, never has disappointed an audience, and presents for the coming season entertainments exceeding anything before given, vocally and instrumentally.

Stabbing Affray in the Old Bowery Theatre.—Geo. Augustus Dougherty, a paroled prisoner, had an altercation with John Crawford, a member of Hawkins' Zouaves, in the second tier of the Old Bowery Theatre, last evening. Crawford claimed Dougherty as a deserter. The latter denied that he was, stating that he was a member of the Second New-York Artillery. A scuffle then ensued, in the course of which Crawford stabbed Dougherty, inflicting a fatal wound. Officers Kelly and Bamelyer, attached to the theatre, arrested Crawford. Dougherty was taken by Officer McGrath, of the Sixth Ward, to the New-York Hospital, and it was supposed he could not live the night out. The wounded man is eighteen years of age, and a native of Ireland.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE EXPEDITION OF PONCHATOULA.

Official Report of Major Gen. C. Strong.

Twenty Car-loads of Cotton and Sugar Destroyed.

The following report has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Sept. 24, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding Department of the Gulf.

General: Pursuant to your orders of the 19th inst. I embarked on the afternoon of that day on board the steamer *Ceres* at Lakeport, with three companies of the Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, commanded respectively by Capts. Thompson, Farrington and Wilkins, and one company, Capt. Pickering's, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment. I had previously sent one hundred men of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment on board the gunboat *New London*, whose commander, Capt. Read, had kindly consented to cooperate with me.

The object in view was to surprise the village of Ponchatoula, the headquarters of the rebel General Jays. Thompson, forty-eight miles north of the city, on the line of the Jackson Railroad. To that end the *New-London* was to land her men at Manchac bridge, whence at daybreak next morning they were to drive the enemy that might be found there northwards to Ponchatoula, while the remainder of the force, having found the way fifteen miles up the Tangipahoa in the night, were to land and march six miles westward and capture Ponchatoula in season to secure those of the enemy who had been driven up from Pass Manchac.

The attempt at surprise failed, for not only was the *New-London* unable to get over the bar into Manchac Pass in the darkness, but the *Ceres*, too large for the easy navigation of the narrow and winding Tangipahoa, failed in each of the two succeeding nights to reach her destination on that river in season to admit of our passing Ponchatoula before daylight.

I resolved, therefore, to go with that steamer to Manchac Bridge, and did so on the morning of the 15th. From that point, Capt. Wilkins, with one half his company southward, to make the destruction of the railroad on Manchac Island complete, which duty he thoroughly performed. Capt. Pickering's company was left to guard the steamer, and the companies of Capts. Thompson and Farrington began a forced march of ten miles upon Ponchatoula.

A locomotive one mile below the village gave notice of our approach, (which could not be concealed,) and ran northward, giving the alarm at the village and thence to Camp Moore for reinforcements.

We met, on entering Ponchatoula, a discharge of canister, at 70 yards, from a light battery, in charging which Capt. Thompson fell severely wounded. His company then, under Lieut. Hoxie, reinforced Capt. Farrington's platoon on the enemy's right, while Lieut. Coss, with the second platoon of that company took a position, under partial cover, on the left of the enemy's line.

From these positions our men poured in so deliberate and destructive a fire that the enemy was driven from the field, the artillery galloping away, followed by the infantry, on a road through the forest, in a northwesterly direction. We then set fire to a train of upwards of twenty cars, laden with cotton, sugar, molasses, &c., and took the papers from the post and the telegraph office, destroying the apparatus in the latter, and Gen. Jays. Thompson's sword, spurs, bridle, &c., from his quarters in the hotel. The sword was presented to him by the so-called "Memphis patriots."

A written document was obtained which showed the rebel force at that point to consist of three hundred troops of the Tenth Arkansas Regiment, one company of the Home Guards, and one company of cavalry with six guns.

I had, however, received reliable information that the enemy's force was only two hundred infantry and no artillery. The reinforcements had taken place at a subsequent date. Our force engaged amounted to but one hundred and twelve men.

We left of killed, wounded and missing (exclusive of those who have just come in—among the last the gallant Capt. Thompson,) ten men at Ponchatoula.

Surgeon Avery, of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, with his attendants, voluntarily remained with our wounded, but the former has since returned.

We brought in eleven men more or less severely wounded. One fatal case of sun-stroke occurred on board the steamer.

Our return from Ponchatoula was necessarily along the railroad, through a swamp, and on which there is no cover for troops, and it was therefore impossible to bring off those of our men who were then severely wounded, as they would be exposed for a long distance to the fire of the rebel artillery, which, with horses attached, would be brought back upon the line of the road as soon as we should have left the village.

The artillery did so return at the signal of the inhabitants; but, though actively served, did us no harm.

Surgeon Avery reports twenty of the enemy killed.

Capts. Thompson and Farrington, and the officers and men of their respective commands, though nearly exhausted by the march, two miles of which was over an open trestle-work, in the heat of the day, behaved nobly in the fight.

Capts. Pickering and Wilkins, after a very rapid march, for which they are entitled to much credit, came up after we had left the village, covered our rear and assisted in bringing in the wounded.

Lieuts. Martin, Allen and Fitzgard, and Commander Buchanan, United States Navy, who accompanied the expedition, rendered important services, and their gallantry during the action deserves special mention. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. C. STRONG, Acting General."

The Central American Transit Company.

Office of the Central American Transit Co., New-York, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will thank you to correct a series of errors of your correspondent at Panama, in your issue of to-day. The steamer *La Virgin*, *belonging to this Company*, did not "go ashore" on Zapalero Island, in the Lake of Nicaragua, as you